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The bibliography presents 275 citations (some with annotations) dealing with Mexican Americans in a migrant labor setting. Dates of the bibliographic entries range from 1928 to 1967. Materials are grouped under 9 subject categories. These include cultural characteristics, education, employment, health, migrant farm labor, minorities (minority groups in America), social change and adjustment, social welfare, and youth. Within each subject category materials are presented alphabetically under two classifications: (1) books, and (2) articles, reports, proceedings, and theses. (TL)

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE MEXICAN AMERICAN
IN THE MIGRANT LABOR SETTING

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I. Cultural Characteristics

Books

Burma, John H. Spanish-Speaking Groups in the United States. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1954.

Edmundson, Munro. Los Manitos. New Orleans: Middle American Research Institute, Tulane University, 1957.

A study of the values of the Spanish-speaking people in New Mexico.

Kibbe, Pauline. Latin Americans in Texas. Albuquerque, N. M.: The University of New Mexico Press, 1946.

A generalized survey of the social and economic problems of the Latin population.

McWilliams, Carey. North From Mexico: The Spanish-Speaking People of the United States. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, Co., 1948.

An expose of injustices suffered by Mexican-Americans.

Madsen, William. The Mexican-Americans of South Texas. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1964.

Includes medical belief section.

Madsen, William. Society and Health in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Austin: Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, The University of Texas Press, 1961.

An analysis of conflicting cultural attitudes toward disease with recommendations for implementing public health attitudes toward disease with programs in Hidalgo County, Texas.

Murray, Sister Mary John. A Socio-Cultural Study of 118 Mexican Families Living in a Low Rent Public Housing Project in San Antonio, Texas. Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of American Press, 1954.

Rubel, Arthur. Across the Tracks: Mexican-Americans in a Texas City. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1966.

The study describes the process by which the Mexican-American and Anglo-American ethnic groups have adapted to each over the course of time. Particular attention is given to intergroup relations in the small city of New Lots, which from its very inception has been split into two clearly demarcated, socially and culturally distinctive neighborhoods facing one another across the railroad tracks.

The manner in which the "chicanos" of today understand the nature of their social environment and the traditional techniques they use in coping with that environment are discussed by the author in chapters dealing with family life, peer groups, political behavior, participation in formal organizations, and attitudes toward the cause and treatment of illness.

Sanchez, George. Forgotten People. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1940.

Shotwell, Louisa R. The Harvesters: The Story of the Migrant People. New York: Doubleday, 1961.

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Altres, William D. "The American Mexican: The Survival of a Culture." Journal of Social Psychology, XXIX (May, 1949), 211-220.

Back, Kurt W. "The Change-Prone Person in Puerto Rico." Public Opinion Quarterly, 22(1962), 330-340.

Barker, George C. "Social Functions of Language in a Mexican-American Community." Acta Americanna, Vol. 4 (July-September, 1947), 189-192.

Beals, Ralph L. "Cultural Patterns of Mexican-American Life," Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Conference, Southwestern Council on Education of Spanish-Speaking People. Pepperdine College, January, 1951.

Campa, Arthur L. Cultural Variations in the Cultures of the Southwest. Alamosa, Colo.: Adams State College of Colorado, The Center for Cultural Studies, 1936, 18 p.

Devorkia, Anthony Gary. "Stereotypes and Self-Images Held by Native-Born and Foreign-Born Mexican Americans." Sociol. Soc. Res. 49 (January, 1965), 214-224.

Stereotypes of the Anglo and self-images were obtained from 280 U.S.-born and Mexican-born MA college students and community residents of East Los Angeles and San Gabriel, California. Fifty MA's were asked

to free associate on what they felt constituted the personality, appearance, and physical features, mannerisms, family and religious life, intelligence, educational experience, SES, ambitions and activities of the Anglo-American Mexican American populations. The words which appeared in at least 10% of the students free associations were presented to 200 community residents (selected from random from city directories) who were asked either to agree or disagree with each of the words. In order to guarantee that the Mexican American public would spontaneously think of these words, thus demonstrating that they were in fact the popularly held stereotypes and self-images, a group of 30 community residents, randomly selected, gave their free associations. The students and the community residents agreed on the same stereotypes and self-images. Significantly more foreign-born students (who had recently come to the Spanish-speaking ghetto from Mexico) held favorable stereotypes and self-images than did native-born s's (who had lived in the same Spanish-speaking ghetto all their lives). Findings were attributed to the difference in the group's definition of their present soc situation as influenced by whether they employed the SE condition of the Anglo or their prior SE condition as a standard of evaluation.

Francesca, Sister Mary. "Variations of Selected Cultural Patterns Among Three Generations of Mexicans in San Antonio, Texas," American Catholic Sociological Review 19, 1 (March, 1958), 23-34.

Many Mexicans in the U.S. are a folk people with a common body of tradition shaping the lives of each generation. 45 families were selected (15 in each of the three generations) in a Mexican parish. Interviews and t years of observation served to create validity in observations. The 1st generation has an age span of 51-76 years; 2nd, 26-50 years; and the 3rd, under 26 yrs. Changes in 4 areas are detailed: 1) Family roles-1st generation (largely born in Mexico) show adherence to traditions, disapproval of change, 2nd generation shows conflict (some rebellion from wife who objects to strong M dominance 2nd generation showed some conflict also in 2) courtship and marriage (chaperonage after engagement, ambivalence on sex education of children). This generation also sees 3) education as the way to raise the status of the people, but it differs little from the 1st generation in religious practices (also little change in recreational or soc life). 4) Folk medicine is evidenced in all generations, but some scientific medicine is accepted by 2nd (vaccinations, med person vs. midwife at births). 3rd generation desires smaller families, more education and social opportunities, resistance to domination by parents. Pre-marital counseling was desired but none received it. "Anglo" dating and marriage are considered disloyal by all. Most conflict of desires was found in 3rd generation. Acculturation is slow with retarding factors, such as residential isolation and easy access to Mexico.

Friend, Reed E. and Baum, Samuel. "Economic, Social and Demographic Characteristics of Spanish-American Wage Workers on U.S. Farms," Washington, D.C., Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economics Report #27, (March, 1963), 21 p.

This bulletin is useful to persons interested in migratory agricultural laborers. It concentrates on the presentation of data, with little attempt at interpretation. Data presented, for the most part,

were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in a supplement to the Current Population Survey (February, 1961) which covered all 14 years of age and over who did any farm work at any time during 1960. The special characteristics of workers in the U.S. with a Spanish language background reported in this bulletin, include: numbers and location, migratory status, sex and age, country of birth, education, type of work, earnings by color, region and sex, earnings in migratory labor, income distribution, and amount of work and unemployment.

Humphrey, Norman D. "The Cultural Background of the Mexican Immigrant." Rural Sociology, XIII (1948), 239-255.

Jones, Robert C. "Ethnic Family Patterns: The Mexican in the United States." American Journal of Sociology, 53 (May, 1948).

Chicago: Illinois Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago with the cooperation of Migration Services Committee of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, The Mayor's Committee on New Residents. Institute on Cultural Patterns on Newcomers. (1958), 75 p.

1. Frazier, E., "The Cultural Background of Southern Negroes," Howard University, unpublished paper.
2. Giffin, Roscoe, "New Comers From the Southern Mountains," unpublished paper, Sociology Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.
3. Mary Immaculate, Sister, "Mexican Cultural Pattern," unpublished paper, Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas.
4. Monserrat, Joseph, "Cultural Values and the Puerto Rican," unpublished paper, Director, New York Office, Migration Division of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Kluckhohn, Florence E. "Dominant and Variant Value Orientation." In Kluckhohn, Clyde and Murray, Henry, Personality in Nature, Society and Culture, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1956, 346-356.

Knowlton, Clark S. "Changes in the Structure and Roles of Spanish-American Families of Northern New Mexico." Proc. Southwest. Sociol. Assoc. 15(1965), 38-48.

On the basis of a detailed examination of available literature and field work of the author in San Miguel and Mora Counties of northern New Mexico, recent changes in the structure of the Sp-speaking fam of northern N.M. are delineated, with special reference to the changes in status roles of husband, wife, and children. The term S-A's is used to describe the Sp-speaking inhabitants of northern N.M., southern Colo., and northwestern Arizona. It is suggested that the term be limited to these people and no others. An econ and soc background of the villages of these S-A's is presented. The traditional primary soc unit has been the extended patriarchal fam with 3 or 4 generations living in one fam system and with the grandfather as the head. M's were dominant over F's in every age grouping beyond childhood. The wife in her own home was subordinate but not subjugated. The structure of the S-A fam, enshrined in tradition and religion and protected by physical and cultural isolation, was seriously weakened by the destruction of the subsistence village agricultural economy in the 1950's. Goes on the discuss role reversals.

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The typological, or theoretical, approach to the influence of traditional customs on productivity used in this analysis includes the mental construct or model of the "perfectly integrated group." The functionally integrated community or society with high productivity achieve efficiency through the allocation of human and physical resources in such a manner as to attain the highest profit combination with attention paid to least cost combinations. In the Latin American area under consideration, ascriptive characteristics appear predominant, i.e., who one is, not what one can do, is the main consideration, and this situation tends to emphasize other ends than maximum productivity. It is maintained that ascription and familism will wane as industrialism and urbanism become the basic pattern of social and economic activity. Achievement orientation will then become more dominant, work teams and nations more important as systems, and the family less important.

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The MA population group is the 2nd largest minority group in the U.S. This report analyzed poverty among this group in the urban areas of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. The incidence of poverty is compared with that among Anglos and non-whites. The report identifies the extent of poverty among the three subpopulations. It examines the problem of poverty in the individual states, and then analyzes some of the special characteristics of the poor. The report discusses the relationship between family size and poverty among the MA's and compares it to others. The base period for data used was 1959 incomes reported in the 1960 Census.

Nugent, John F. Leadership in the Spanish-Speaking Community of Lansing, Michigan, unpublished M.A. thesis, M.S.U., 1964.

Ortiz, Martin. "The Mexican American in the Los Angeles Community." Community Intelligence Bulletin No. 2, Los Angeles, Calif.: Community Relations Educational Foundation, (November, 1963), 11 p.

Pedersen, Harold A. "Cultural Differences in the Acceptance of Recommended Practices." Rural Sociology, 16 (1951), 37-49.

Penolosa, Fernando and McDonagh, Edward C. "A Socioeconomic Class Typology of Mexican-Americans." Sociol. Inquiry, 36 (Winter, 1966), 19-30.

A consensees of selected impressionistic class typologies of the M-A has been operationalized into a quantitative model which may be used for inter-community or inter-ethnic comparisons. Initially an area random sample survey (N=147) of a M-A community in S. California was carried out to study the interrelations as measured by the C of the key economic and cultural variables. Indices were derived from clusters of these variables and r class levels were established which were congruent with the inter-r's of variables and descriptions of R's. These classes correlate strongly with occupation, income and residential area, and less strongly with generation, schooling, language preference, age and class self-placement. It is therefore suggested that though acculturation may be the primary process by which minority group persons achieve status in the general class structure, economic factors are the major indices of such status.

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V. MIGRANT FARM LABOR

Books

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Since Mexicans have not been separately classified since 1930, at present it is not known how many there are in the country. They are, however, our most rapidly growing minority. From 1910 to 1920 their numbers doubled and from 1920-1930 they doubled again to a total of 1,422,533, or 1.2% of the population. From 1930 to 1938 their numbers doubled once more, according to the National Resources Planning Board estimate. Almost all Mexicans now living here are concentrated in the States near Mexico; New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, California, and Colorado. Almost half of the Mexicans in the U.S. live in Texas, where they make up at least one-eighth of the population.

MacGillivray, J. H. and R. A. Stevens. Agriculture Labor and Its Effective Use. Palo Alto, California: National Press, 1964, 107 p. + bib.

A detailed account is given of work simplification procedures which are demonstrated for a number of vegetable crops. Many new labor-saving machines are described and procedures for supervising farm laborers and selecting and training foremen are discussed. A few tables with labor output data for vegetable crops are appended.

Moore, Truman. The Slaves We Rent. New York: Random House, 1965.

A description of the various migrant streams which uses case histories to point out the inequities and types of people who are migrants. Bibliography included.

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A college professor takes her sabbatical by moving into a trailer and following the migrant stream around the U.S. to work in the fields.

Wilcox, Richard C. and Walter H. Franke. Unwanted Workers. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, Collier-Macmillan, Ltd., 1963.

Shotwell, Louisa R. The Harvesters: The Story of the Migrant People. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1961.

Gives case histories of migrants to illustrate the injustices and living conditions of these people. Also, substantiates its story by the use of statistics and other empirical evidence.

Wright, Dale. They Harvest Despair: The Migrant Farm Worker. Boston: Beacon Press, 1965.

Examines the daily life of migrant farm workers and their exploiters. To improve conditions among stoop laborers, certain legislative remedies are recommended.

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The people who work on farms are described. They are not protected by the National Labor Relations Act. Legislation in existence and that needed are discussed. The main lines of essential action are presented.

Beatty, William C. A Preliminary Report on a Study of Farm Laborers in Fresno County From January 1, 1959-July 1, 1959. Fresno, California: Fresno County Rural Health and Education Committee, July, 1959, 145 p.

Beegle, J. Allan. "The Ecology of Ethnics with Special Reference to Type of Farming." In Quarterly Bulletin. Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, 36 (August, 1953), 76-88.

Mexican of foreign birth work in range livestock, fruit, truck and mixed farming and cotton areas.

Bingham, Sally, ed. Migratory Labor in Ohio Agriculture. Report by the Governor's Committee, August, 1962.

Map distribution of migrant employment in Ohio. Subcommittee reports on (1) Community services; (2) Education; (3) Employment and transportation; (4) Health, sanitation and housing; (5) Legislation; (6) Public welfare; (7) Church groups; a) United Church Women of Ohio; b) Catholic church.

Bishop's Committee for the Spanish-Speaking. Merrill Trust Fund to Improve the Employment Opportunities of the Migrant Farm Workers of Mexican Origin. San Antonio, Texas, January, 1962, 28 p.

Brock, Jack D. and Henderson, M. C. "Migratory Labor--Its Problems and Their Solution." Sugar Beet Journal, 12 (May-June, 1947), 80-83.

Buller, O. H. "Profitable Adjustments on Selected Michigan Tree Fruit Farms." Unpublished dissertation, Michigan State University, 1965, 139 p.

The adjustments in farm organization considered the techniques to grow, harvest and handle the fruit, the use of the operator and hired labor, and the use of capital and land.

California, State Department of Employment. Annual Farm Labor Report. Sacramento, 1958, 60 p.

Administrative organization. 2. Production trends affecting farm labour demands. 3. Mechanization. 4. Farm employment. 5. Farm labor supply. 6. Recruitment and placement. 7. Transportation. 8. Foreign labor program.

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California, Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Youth. Subcommittee on the Migrant Child: Fourth Annual Conference on Families Who Follow the Crops. Sacramento, California, February, 1964, 53 p.

California State Senate. California's Farm Labor Problems. Sacramento, California, January, 1963, 127 p.

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Carpenter, T. G. "A Preventive Approach to the Migrant Labor Problem in Florida Agriculture." Unpublished dissertation, University of Florida, 1963.

As a result of an analysis of the market for farm labor in Florida, it was concluded that the public, the farmers, and the workers would benefit in the long run if the domestic migrant agricultural labor force was drastically reduced as soon as it is possible to direct migrants into other occupations. The preventive approach here advocated has been developed in the light of the following 4 propositions: 1) that the rate of employment among migrant farm workers is increasing; 2) that while unskilled workers are annually encouraged to enter the migrant stream, the demand for labor-hours per man is declining; 3) that the elimination of poorer workers from the migrant farm labor force and the discontinuation of migrant labor recruitment would be more desirable and the consequent unemployment less expensive than the social costs incurred by the perpetuation of the migrant farm labor force; and 4) that the size of the migrant farm labor force can and should be substantially reduced, without impairing crop production, through the use of increased amounts of off-shore workers who constitute a superior substitute for domestic migrant farm labor. The preventive approach advocates the education and training of the labor surplus created by increasing technological advances, in order to make farm workers eligible for alternative employment. It also suggests a plan whereby the supply of labor can be better controlled in a seasonal market so that the annual labor surplus and shortage can be eliminated through the use of imported workers.

Copp, Nelson Gage. "'Wetbacks' and Braceros: Mexican Migrant Laborers and American Immigration Policy, 1930-1960," unpublished dissertation, Boston University, 1963, 265 p.

Consumers League of Ohio. Migratory Workers in Ohio Agriculture. Report of Bowling Green Conference, 1952.

Council of State Governments. Migratory Labor in the West: Background Information for the Western Interstate Conference on Migratory Labor. San Francisco, California, April 1960, 14 p.

Duncan, O. D. and J. D. Cowhig. "Social Backgrounds and Occupational Commitment of Male Wage Workers in Agriculture." Agriculture Economic Research, Washington, D.C., 18 (1966), 129-135.

Statistical analysis of the social background and occupational commitment of some 1.2 million male wage workers aged 20-64 years (i.e. whose longest job in 1961 was farm wage and salary work) emphasized that the main characteristics leading to above-average rates of recruitment to farm wage work include youth, non-white color, rural residence in adolescence, lack of geographical mobility and low levels of education and training. Men with a combination of such social disadvantages appear in disproportionate numbers in farm wage work, with its low level of remuneration and opportunity. However, despite strong evidence supporting the view that low farm worker income poses an acute social problem, many individuals are clearly able to move out of this job category. Only a small minority are apparently destined to poverty almost from birth by their color or by the economic status or occupation of their parents.

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Detroit News. "Hint Mexican Help for Pickle Growers." January 30, 1966, p. 5 B.
Willard Wirtz Dec. 30. Limitations on foreign nationals, the bracero ban in 1965, cut pickle crop by 1/3. He concedes that it may be necessary to bring in Mexican workers for pickle harvest.

Eltvich, J. J. "Labor Use for Michigan Agriculture, 1959 with Projections for 1970-75," unpublished dissertation, Michigan State University, 1964.

"Human Loss Beyond Comprehension." IUD Agenda, 1 (May, 1965), 13-15.

The first part of this article is a statement by Secretary of Labor Wirtz concerning the ending of Pub Law 78 (bracero) and the improving plight of the migrant farm workers. A journalist's eye-witness account of the conditions existing in California migrant farm labor camps is included under the heading of "facts and figures." Data are presented about changing the size of the U.S. farm, child labor in the fields, union activity, and sharecroppers.

Jorgenson, Janet M., Williams, David E. and Burma, John H. "Migratory Agricultural Workers in the United States." Grinnell, Iowa: Grinnell College, 81 p.

Leftwick, H. M. "The Migratory Harvest Labor Market: An Illinois Case Study." Unpublished dissertation, University of Illinois, 1965.

Lenhart, Margot Wakeman, ed. California Annual Farm Labor Report, 1962.
Sacramento, California: Farm Placement Service, Department of Employment,

Lindsey, Herbert H. and Walton, Thomas W. Spatial and Temporal Patterns of Seasonal Agricultural Migrant Children Into Wisconsin. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Cooperative Educational Research and Services, March, 1962, 53 p.

Love, A. B. and Gaston, H. P. Michigan's Emergency Farm Labor, 1943-1947.
Michigan State College, Extension Bulletin 288, December, 1947.

Mavis, Jerome G. "Agricultural Migration and Population Prediction." Rural Sociology, 24 (1959), 29-34.

Mamer, J. W. and Fuller, U. "Labor and the Economic Factors in Fruit and Vegetable Harvest Mechanization." Agricultural Science Review, 3 (1965), 1-6.

Mamer, John W. "The Use of Foreign Labor for Seasonal Farm Work in the U.S.-- Issues Involved and Interest Groups in Conflict." Journal of Farm Economics, 43 (December, 1961), 1204-1205.

Martin, W. E. "Alien Workers in U.S. Agriculture: Impacts on Production." Journal of Farm Economics. Urbana, Illinois, 48 (1966), 1137-1145.

Since about 1959, economic forces (including technological change as well as increased government regulations on foreign labor) have been causing a rapid shift from foreign to domestic labor, i.e. even before the cessation of Public Law 78. Details of the impact of such shifts on individual crops and areas throughout the U.S.A. are briefly analyzed.

Metzler, William H. "The Farm Worker in a Changing Agriculture." (Part I in a series on Technological Change and Farm Labor Use, Kern County, California, 1961), University of California, September, 1964.

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Influence of mechanization on cotton labor. Specialization of workers. Local labor force is the main element in labor supply. Mechanization has virtually eliminated immigration. 1961-62 one-half of the families in Kern County applied for welfare grants. 40% of seasonal workers want to remain in seasonal farm work. Impediments to readjustment of displaced farm workers within agricultural economy are status feelings and ethnic prejudices. There is a need for training, programs to upgrade farm work, special training for youth, guidance into other types of employment.

Metzler, W. H. "Farm Workers in a Specialized Crop Area, Stanislaus County, California." Research Report California Agricultural Experiment Station. Berkeley, No. 289, 90 p.

A localized survey of fruit and vegetable workers revealed considerable under-employment although 3/4 of them had also worked elsewhere during the year. American farm workers averaged 129 days work a year and Mexican migrants 119 days, the average annual earnings were \$1410, about 1/3 that of non-farm employment.

Metzler, William H. and Sargent, Frederic C. "Incomes of Migratory Agricultural Workers." Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin No. 950, March, 1960.

Metzler, William H. and Sargent, Frederic O. Migratory Farmworkers in the Midcontinent Streams. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, December, 1960, 34 p.

"Michigan Farm Labor Report, 1964". Prepared by the Farm Placement Section. Contains sections on administration (farm placement), employment and operational data, major crops and activities, recruitment, housing, wages and earnings, scientific and mechanical developments, human relations, migrant health, entertainment programs, community relations.

Michigan Governor's Study Commission on Migratory Labor. Migrants in Michigan. September, 1954.

1) Harvesting the crops--need 55,000 migrants per year. 2) Recruiting and employment--there should be a nationwide system of government agencies and employer groups which are licensed. 3) Mobility of migrants--they are affected by slack periods and weather. Unnecessary mobility could be prevented by farmers with crop diversity. 4) Housing facilities are very poor to very good. Growers with better housing say the expenditure is worthwhile. Legislation may be needed to improve conditions. 5) Health and welfare. The disease incidence is higher in this group than among the total population. Group hospitalization insurance should be available. 6) Earnings. Asparagus 2¢/lb.; Blueberries 6-8¢/lb.; Apples 15-20¢/lb.; Strawberries 6¢/qt.; tart cherries 50-60¢/lug; Sweet cherries 3¢/lb. 7) Migrant children and education--important problem, the children are retarded as early as 1-3 grade in skills. 8) Adult recreation, education and community organization. No opportunity for adult education; programs needed.

Motheral, Joe R.; Larsen, Howard E. and Olaf, F. "Migratory Farm Workers in the Atlantic Coast Stream: Western New York." New York State College Agriculture, Department of Rural Sociology, Mimeographed Bulletin, 42, 1954.

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National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor. Florida's Migrant Vegetable Workers: We Got Nothin' to Show for a Life of Work. 1965.

This pamphlet answers the charges by the Florida growers that Americans, recruited to fill the jobs formerly held by braceros, are unable or unwilling to do the work and do not remain on the job, that labor shortages exist everywhere and crop losses are enormous. Each charge is answered separately in an attempt to show the value in ending the foreign labor program to provide work for American farm workers who are out of work because of farm mechanization.

National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor. The Grape Strike. 112 E. 19th St., New York 10003, 35 p.

Description of the grape-growing industry of Delano, California. Reasons for the grape strike and strike tactics. The two unions involved in the strike which began September 8, 1965 are the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the National Farm Workers Association. Community reactions to the strike are given.

Nation's Business. "No Migrant Labor Problems Here." by Andre Fountaine, December, 1951.

New York State. A Helping Hand. Report of Seasonal Farm Labor in New York State, 1963.

New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Farm and Food Processing Labor. Migrant Labor in New York State. 1953.

New York Times. "Farm Wage Floor Backed in House." by Marjorie Hunter, May 26, 1966, p. 1.

New York Times. "Labor Ready to Organize Migrant Workers in East." May 23, 1966, AFL-CIO.

Panger, Daniel. "The Forgotten Ones." The Progressive. April, 1963, Reprint by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, 112 E. 19th St., New York. Describes the experiences of Mr. Panger on a trip through the San Joaquin Valley of California to view the conditions under which the agricultural migrant workers live and work.

Pollitt, D. H. and Levine, S. M. The Migrant Farm Worker in America. Prepared for the Subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare, U.S. Senate, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, 1960.

Press. "Parents Free to Pick." Grand Rapids, July 23, 1966, p. 13. Thirty-one children from Nawaygo and Fruitport, Michigan Migrant Opportunity Day Care Centers toured zoo.

Press. "Romney Seeks Way to Ease Problems of Migrant Labor." Grand Rapids Press, August 11, 1966, p. 29. Initial report of migrant labor commission in April, 1965. Fifteen of the 19 recommendations have been implemented.

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Record, C. Wilson. "Negroes in the California Agriculture Labor Force." Social Problems, 6 (1959), 354-361.

Rohrer, Wayne C. and Motheral, Joe R. "Labor Use in the Eastern Shore Truck Harvest." Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, Miscellaneous Publication 174, 1953.

Rodriguez, Cano. "An Analysis of the Mexican American Migrant Labor Force in the Stockbridge Area." Unpublished MA thesis, Michigan State University, 1966.

Includes demographic and behavioral characteristics, recruitment and decision-making processes, past work experience, satisfactions, aspirations, and other aspects of style of life.

Rooney, James F. "The Effects of Imported Mexican Farm Labor in a California County." American Journal of Economic Sociology, 20 (October, 1961), 513-521.

As a result of poor work conditions many agricultural workers seek employment in industry, thereby increasing labor shortages and causing more Mexicans to be imported. This causes the native farm force to be composed, to a continually greater extent of those workers incapable of qualifying for industrial employment. Consequently the farm labor policy is producing one of the largest and most severe skid rows on the west coast, if not in the nation.

Sharp, Emmitt F. and Larson, Olaf F. "Migratory Farm Workers in the Atlantic Coast Stream." (1. Changes in New York, 1953 & 1957), Cornell University, May, 1960.

Since 1953 the numbers of workers increased, the dependents decreased, the 45 and over age group grew, the majority of increase was from southern Negroes. Single workers increased, family groups decreased, high turnover and lack of previous experience. Most workers specialize in one or two crops. Processes of entering and leaving migrant stream can be analyzed in terms of a) economic motivation, b) state employment services, crew leaders and informal recruiting contacts, c) kinship and friendship ties and aspirations for non-farm work.

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United States, Senate. The Migratory Farm Labor Problem in the United States. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, 1966.

Background facts--need for migrants; reasons for migrating. 2) Foreign workers: 1964--178,000 Mexican braceros. Number of foreign workers compared to American by states. 3) Wages: Average 150 days \$935.00. Gross imbalance between productivity and wages, piece rates rose from 1964 to 1965. 4) Legislative accomplishments and continuing needs: health, education, day care centers, housing and sanitation, VISTA. 5) Problems calling for basic legislation: wages, child labor, collective bargaining, voluntary farm employment service, National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor, rapid tax amortization for construction of farm labor housing, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, old age, survivors and disability insurance, and residence requirements. Appendix: A) Projects receiving Migrant Health Act grant assistance; B) OEO grants for migrant and seasonal farm labor programs.

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Moore, Joan W. and Gunzman. "The New Wind from the Southwest: The Mexican-Americans." The Nation, May 30, 1966, 645-648.

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